NEW YORK CITY.

Local and General News Paragraphs and Miscellaneous Police Items.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-arison with the corresponding day of last year, as adjected by the thermometer at Hudauva pharmacy, MEBALD Building, corner of Ann street:

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The Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen failed to assemble quorums yesterday, and as a legal consequence no business was transacted.

The Department of Public Works was to have opened preposals and awarded contracts yesterday for a large number of street improvements, but in consequence of some irregularity the further consid-eration of the subject was posiponed.

Mr. A. W. Humphreys, of this city, will deliver au address on "Iron and Its Manufacture," at the American Institute, at four e'clook P. M. to-day.

"Our National Folly, the Civil Service," will be the subject of a lecture by George William Curtis, this evening, at Association Hall. The entertain-ment is under the auspices of the Young Men's Uni-versalist Association.

While employed in Shipman's bookbindery, 29 John street, yesterday, John Murphy, of 68 John street, fell from the fourth fleer to the basement through the heistway and received injuries that it is feared may prove fatal. He is at the Oily Park Hospital.

Some miscreant on Sunday evening placed news-papers in the closets of the basement and first floor of 34 West Fifteenth street and fired them. Mr. King, the occupant, discovered the fire in time to suppress it without the assistance of the Fire De-partment.

Association will be celebrated at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, November 9, at eight o'clock. Hen. Rescoe Conking, Mr. William M. Evarts, William C. Bryant and Governor Hoffman will deliver addresses. Grafula's band will do the musical, and, as "Graf" himsolf will be on hand, there will be a melodious time of it.

The crossing at the corner of Church and Cortandt streets is in a disgraceful condition. The travelling public between this city and Jersey who have to patronize this crossing in going and coming from the ferry say that it is always kneedeep with mud after every rain. Why don't the proper author-lities either remove the nasty stuff that the mud a made of or put an end to rain storms in this city.

On the 13th ult. James Hayden, of No. 110 Washington street, and an unknown man, entered the store of Geo:ge Wood, No. 180 Broadway, and while the unknown man engaged the attention of Mr. Wood Hayden, as is alleged, stole two gold watches, valued at \$150, from a safe. in the store, He was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court before Justice Hogan, who held him for trial.

The Union Theological Seminary is to be transfer red to the upper part of the city, where lots have been already secured for the erection of new and more commodious buildings. Half a million dollars are rejuired to establish it there firmly, and of this sum \$31.000 have been subscribed or pledged. The seminary has had 1,400 students during its existence, \$40 of whom have graduated for the University, and 140 are now receiving its instruction.

No notification has been received by United States Marshal Sharpe of any intention on the part of the government to order a new census in this city, and povernment to order a new census in this city, and the officials connected with the Marshal's office disbelleve the statements made that such an order is to be issued. It is possible, however, that a special census commissioner may be sent on from Washington to do the work, and this would seem more likely to be the intention, inasmuch as it would searcely be boilite, if the census has been incorrectly taken under Marshal Sharpe, to allow him the dubious opportunity of showing up his own official inaccuracies.

Scientific discourses in Christian pulpits on the Sabbath received the attention of the Methodist preachers' meeting vesterday. Rev. Dr. Adams opened the discussion and laid down bases for the true and faithful exposition of Scripture, and showed the necessity for the same by the surroundings in the necessity for the same by the surroundings in which we live. Dr. Curry, Dr. Butier and Mr. Lumins also participated. Dr. Curry advocated more and more thorough dectrinal discourses. Dr. Butier arged simple expositions of Scripture, and briefly referred to his own ministerial experience for thirty years past. Mr. Luminis thought preachers lacked moral courage to uter the truths of Gos to wealthy sod induential sinners in their congregations. The suggestions will probable be taken by derelict Methodist preachers. On Monday, November 21, Dr. Fester will relate the results of his observations during his late tour in Europe, and the nee ing, considering its importance, has devoted the entire session of that day to the recital.

THE WORST CISE ON RECORD.

A Case of Official Lunasy-A Brooklyn Commissioner Making Appointments for the "Queen of Night"—She Can't Be Depended On to Come Out o' Nights—The "Old" Plan of Street Lighting. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday

afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. The Law Committee reported that the total amount of conds ssued for the improvement of Bushwick avenue was \$.22 00', and that now there was \$20,568 interast money to be raised. They asked that a resolulien be adopted adding this interest on the assess. ments. Agreed to.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas submitted their report to lavor of the adoption of the plan agreed apon by the Street Commissioner and the Mayor, altering the time of lighting the street lamps, and during the months of November and December, when the moon is supposed to shine, to suspend the

when the moon is supposed to shine, to suspend the lighting. Under the impression that this plan would be adopted the Street Commissioner notified the gas companies to alter their time of lighting. The committee, however, had failed to make the proper arangements to insure a borrowing of some of Luna's "borrowed light!" for cloudy nights.

Alderman Chanxy moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

Alderman Whitering objected. He had no objection to economize, but not in this way. He believed the people wanted the lamps lighted all night, Suppose the moon should forget to shine and the lamps not be lighted, would Brooklyn come back to the rural custom of carrying fanterns?

Alderman Hencen speke in favor of the plan of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, and said \$20,000 could be saved by approving of it.

A motion to adopt the report was lost.

Alderman Warring thought the Street Commissioner should now notify the gas companies that he had exceeded his authority, and that their contract with the city was unchanged.

had exceeded his authority, and that their contract with the city was unchanged.
Alderman Berger hoped the Board would allow Mr. Furey to withdraw his communication, but the document was, en motion, laid on the table.
The Board adjourned until Monday, the 14th of November, and meantime the committee will try to put the job through by getting on the inside of some of the iunar "rings," or perhaps "seeing" the man in the moon.

A LOUD CALL ON BROOKLYS.

A Good "Stamping" Ground for the Young Democracy and Other Ameteur Politi-cians—Another Half Million or Two Want-

Peer. The Kings county Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, the President, Supervisor Osborne, in the chair. Supervisor Newman, of the Ninth ward, presented a communica tion signed by about eight hundred men in the employ of the Park Commissioners. In the employ of the Park Commissioners. These men complain that the Park Commissioners compet them to work ten heurs per day, for which they receive but \$1.70. They desire the Supervisors to request the Park Commissioners to conform with the last passed at the last session of the Legislature making eight hours a day's labor.

A committee of three, consisting of Supervisors Hutchings, Howell and Newman, was appointed to wait upon the Park Commissioners and request them to comply with the law.

The Committee on General Taxes report that they have found it necessary to raise for State purposes he sum of \$1.409,760, which is \$540,744 in excess of last year's taxation. For county purposes the amount to be raised is \$1,880,000. Of this amount to be raised is \$1,880,000. Of this amount to be raised in \$1,880,000.

A resolution was adopted in which the County treasurer was directed not to pay any warrants in avor of the Superintendents of the Peer for a preater amount than \$40,000 a month. The total import of taxes on the county for State and local surposes is \$2,265,460.

THE CENTRAL PARK

Our Great Pleasure Ground Under its New Our Great Figure Ground Under its New Management—Letter from Mr. Hilton.
The following letter was written by Mr. Henry Hilton, Vice President of the Department of Public Parks, in contradiction of a newspaper statement redecting upon the management of the Central Park. It will be seen by it that there is no danger of the Park being allowed to deteriorate in any respect or te be any less than It now is the great pleasure gar-

te be any less than it now is the great pleasure garden of the metropolis:

DEFARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITION OF THE TIMES:

ON reading your editorist in this morning's paper, stating that "the day before yesteroay a horrible outrage was committed on a woman in the central Pork." and that "ladies can no longer go there without fear of being insuited," I at once thread to healip police reports received front the Park Chief of Police to see what it meant, because if such a thing paid occurred it would have been put on the daily police record, and I leared that something horrible had escaped my notice.

Not finding any aliasion to an entrage, or, indeed, anything beyond the usual reports of persons being checked for driving beyond the rate allowed by the Park regulations, I immediately despatched a massenger to Captain Koster, who has been Chief of the Central Park Police for many years past, with the following letter:

New York, Oct. 27, 1879.

Captain Kosten, Chief of the Central Park, Cot. 27, 1870.

Captain Kosten, Chief of the Central Park Polles:

bin—The Tyme newspaper of this morning states editorially that on the day core yearday "a horrible outrage was committed on a woman in the Central Park."

Not haring heard of any such occurrence, and not finding any alturion to it in your daily report, you will at once inquire and report whether any, and, it so, what foundation exists for the statement. Respectfully,

Vice Prosident and Treasurer of Department.

This answer I have just received:—

Hon. HENRY HILTON, Vice President and Treasurer Department Fublic Parks:—
SHE-Your letter of this date cams to hand at half-past three P. M. I am therein directed to inquire and ascertain and report whether any foundation exists for the editorial statement in the Times newspaper of this morning to the effect that "the day before yesterday a horrible ourrage was committed on a woman in the Park." I therefore sent for the Times, supposing that it might probably contain a clue as to the foundation of the statement, but if contained nothing to sustain the statement, but if contained nothing to sustain the statement, but did tig the any information which might sorre as a basis for an investigation, and I can assure you that no report, nor the slightest inlimation or rumor of anything of the kind baving transpired, ever came to my notice, except as herein referred to in connection with the Times newspaper. Respectfully,

HENRY KONTER,
OUTOMER 27, 1870.

It would seem from this that you had been mater.

Captain of Polloe, Department Public Parks.

Octomer 37, 1870.

It would seem from this that you had been misinformed respecting the alleged outrage, and I am inclined to taink you are equally missaken in suppesing that "ladles can no longer go to the Central Park without fear of being insulted."

There certainly exists no reason for this fear, as the police in charge of the Park and Captain Koster, who has charge I them, have not been changed by the present Commission, except that we increased their usefulness by adding twelve to their number.

Please, therefore, do us justice by publishing this communication as an auswer to your editorial of to-day, and allow us to assure you that you are under a great misapprehension intend destroying the parks entrusted to their care.

On the contrary, we are giving a great deal of our time ungradgingly to put them in order and make them agreeable spots, pleasant to look upon and enjoy. We trust, that in doing this, we may have your approval. Very respectivity yours,

HENRY HILTON, Vice President and Treasurer.

THE PATRIOTIC FAIRS.

The German Sankary Fair-Closing Out the

Stock by Auction. The German Sanitary Pair for the benefit of the wounded within the German lines, closed on Saturday night. It was in every way a great success. Nearly sixty thousand dollars were received, and a very large quantity of goods of every kind yet remained to be disposed of, as the influx of donations was maintained up to the very hour of closing the fair. Yesterday and last evening anotion sales were neid, and much of the material was sold to the highest bidders. To-day and this evening the auction sales will be continued, and spiendid opportunies will be presented for good bargains. The stock on hand consists of planos, musical instruments of various kinds, greeceies of every variety, clothing, articles of terica and for use, and, indeed, a thousand and one things that will be found of service to families. Measure. Anthony Bleecker, Mount and other, noted auctioneers, conduct the sales free of charge, and induce lively competition. The attendance of purchasers this evening ought to be large, as the object to which the proceeds are to be devoted is one that commends itself to the charitable of every class of society. ly sixty thousand dollars were received, and a very

French Benevolent Society.

On last evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, a general meeting of La Société Française de Bienfaisance was held to appoint officers to direct the affairs of the society

The Soldlers, Widows and Orphans' Fund Fair at Yonkers.

Fair at Yenkers.

The Fair of Post Kitching, No. 00, Grand Army of the Republic, for the benefit of the Soidiers and Saflors' Widows and Orphans' Fund, held in their new hall at Yonkers during last week, closed on Saturday morning. The fair was exceedingly well Saturday morning. The fair was exceedingly well natronized, and everything that the managers could do to make it attractive to visitors was done while it lasted. One of the features of the fair was a magnificent Bible worth \$100, which was voted away to the clergyman who got the largest number of votes. A rather strange proceeding on the part of the management, however, was the carrying on a couch through the hall, when it was crowded with gaping spectators, of a veteran who is dying from the effect of his hardships undergone in the fented field. The fair was a gratifying pecuniary success.

The Brooklyn German Patriotic Fair. The opening of the fair of the German Ladies' Association of Brooklyn for the benefit of the wounded soldiers within the German lines and of the German soldiers' widows and orphans by the present war, to be held at the Athenxum, has been postponed until the 8th inst.

THE PREVESI WOUNDED.

An Appeal to the Charitable for Ald. The Patriotic Aid Society for the French victim

of the war is doing a good work, and is deserving of the warm support of all charitable people, regardless of nationality. The following appeal comes from Mme. Othille Bousson, who has so actively engaged herself in the work of the society:—

from Mme. Othilie Bousson, who has so actively engaged herself in the work of the society:—

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Allow me through your columns to appeal to the charltable in behalf of the sick and wounded in the French hospitals. I have already, through the sid of generous doors, forwarded to France siz cases containing lines and colion bandages, thank your columns to a containing lines and colion bandages, thank value of the first cases.

All the principal expossion more cases, and will thank all who are the start of the size of

SHOCKING FATE OF AN INEBRIATE.

In Newark on Sunday, about noon a man, then unknown, was found dead in a vacant lot corner of River and Van Buren streets. He was observed to enter, ett down en a pile of lumber and anddenis drop off into the embrace of death. The body was removed to Compton's "Morgue" and held for identification. Some papers on his person induced the belief that he was from Syracuse, N. Y.; but yesterday afternoon it was discovered that the remains were those of John Connolly, a salesman or commercial traveller for a New York house, lately residing at No. 180 Chestnut street. Deceased was a man of education and fine business talents, but through an overweening affection for Kentucky bourbon and kindred exhibitantors, he became a mere wreek of his former self, and finally died of heart disease. He leaves a very interesting wife and small family, who long ago were compelled to shift for themselves. emoved to Compton's "Morgue" and held for

POLITICALL

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Speech of Senator Featon at Jamestown JAMESTOWN, Oct. 31, 1870. At a large and enthusiastic republican gathering in Jamestown this evening Senator Fenton was called to preside. Mr. Fenton, on taking the chair, spoke of the remarkable rise and progress of the republican party. Setting out upon its national career in 1356, it gave to its candidate for the Presiagain in 1864, 2,225,000, and finally, with steady crease, it gave at the last Presidential canvass over great work which that party has accomwas the great work which that party has accomthe grandest pages of our history. He seed
not attempt to review. It is true, he said, we may
often turn to these instructive chapters with intercat and prodit. The lessons they turnish are full of
significance, and no one can read them without feeling the firmest reliance in the fidelity and patriottim of the republican party. Consider its attaly
ways firmin-it has advanced in the diverses of
ways firmin-it has advanced in the fidelity and
has become the truth and the practice of the constitution and the laws. He need not dwell upon the
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has become the truth and the practice of the constitution and the laws. He need not dwell upon the
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that there is nothing true and valuable in a government which does not have in view the welfare of
the governed. It has made from the beginning a
steady offort to devolop and carry to their perfection the great truths upon which our political fabrio
rosts. Issues may change, but principles remain the
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election to office. He believed in the justice of the election to office. He believed in the justice of the Eight Hour law and that workingmen were entitled to its provisions. Furthermere, he believed that workingmen could perform as much work in eight hours as in ten. The committee, disagreeing with his Excellency as to his power of removal of the Park Commissioners, showing him the clause in the Eight Hour law giving him that power, he said he did not think of the exactness of the law provious to the committee calling his attention to it; but he would refer the whole matter to the Attorney General of the State and have its bearings throughout investigated. The Governor considered if he took action against the have its bearings throughout investigated. The Governor considered if he took action against the Commissioners work on the Park would be sus

Commissioners work on the Park would be pended.

The committee suggested that new Commissioners could be appointed for the time being.

The Governor thought the law would cause considerable litigation, and that the Park Commissioners would take the ground that the employment by the hour was legal. He considered it a matter for Legislative action, and advised the workingmen to wait until the assembly of the next legislature, when everything could be made perfect. In his opinion the law was of no value, and doubted whether it would stand in any of the courts

POLITICAL NOTES.

The democrats of West Virginia have broken down the republican rule in that State most effectually. This is the first old-fashioned "Virginny

breakdown" witnessed there in ten years. The republicans of the Thirtieth district of this State are not a scaly set, although their candidate for Congress is A. C. Bass.

Horace Maynard's chances for re-election to Conress from Tennessee are not the most promising. The democrats are giving him A. Blizzard. Winnebago county, Iowa, at the late election,

nolled but one democratic vete, and that was cast by s blind man. Clay county straddled that blind and The negro has now become an element in North-

ern politics. In West Virginia he proved a radical The Mobile Register mixes Massachusetts politics

up fearfully. It makes that "old howling dervish Wendell Phillips" the radical candidate for Governor. A Chicago paper, speaking of the late removal of

the Capital Convention at Cincinnati says:—
When the convention was over: Cincinnati said it

When the convention was over Cincinnati said it was glad, and hoped St. Louis would never come back there. The labors of the Convention, however, were as a whole a success. It her for the purpose of removing the national capital to St. Louis, and accomplished this laudable object as follows:—The gentlemen of the convention had themselves at the dapoit. They found their own hotels. They rented a hait in which to hold the convention. They waited for Cincinnati to make a capital move and pay the hotel and hall bills. L. U. Revalis made a capital speech. Then a moving speech was made by L. U. Rewils. As Cincinnati did not step in to pay the hotel and hall bills, the gentlemen themselves paid them. Then L. U. Revalis went home mad.

Taking it sitogether, the Convention could not Taking it altogether, the Convention could not have been, notwithstanding the name of its princi-

pai manipulator, a very "al-L-U-R-ing" affair. It is asserted that the Chicago Tribune, a republican organ, will not support Mr. Farwell, its party nominee for Congress. In the words of the favorite negro melody we may then say -

to his present political aspirations. The Illinois democracy profess to be opposed to dead issues. Can it bury some of its copperish war

record ? Long John Wentworth, it is reported, is to run for

Congress as a sorub from both the First and Twelfth districts. That's a pretty wide stretch, but it may be Long John is long enough to take it, as the old lady said when she swallowed the pippin.

Jonathan Morris has withdrawn his name as an independent candidate for Congress from the Tennessee Sixth district.

nessee Sixth district.
It is astenishing how readily the darkles imitate white folks. The Misseuri radicals boasted a co-lored "orator" of the most intense dye; but radical-ism in that State is on the wane, and the Airican, who has an eye to the main chance, makes a com-plete somersault, landing in the midst of his late political adversaries, whom he modestly asks to elect him to Congress. The coolness of this opera-tion would have been refreshing last summer, but just now it is rather overpowering.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

LOLETA'S LECTURE.

A Sensible View of an Interesting Subject—
The Views of a Princess on "Woman's Sphere"—She Believes in Home and Repudiates "Woman's Rights" Women.
Princess Editha Loieta delivered a lecture last evening in Irving Hall on the "Proper Sphere of Woman.

man." The Princess was dressed in white and were a plaid slik scarf over the right shoulder. Her audience was not large, but was quite select. Prom the beginning she took a very sensible view of the subject, and, doubtless, astonished a portion of her audience by the motherly sentiment which pervaded all her opinions. After briefly alluding to the slavish state to which women were doomed in the heathen times and to the elevation that ensued from Christian civilization; to the degradation of the middle ages and the partially improved condition afforded during the era of chivalry, she came at once to discuss the ways by which women at the present time must be beneficial. improved condition afforded during the era of chivalry, she came at once to discuss the ways by which women at the present time might be benedicial to society without becoming masculine. She spoke in strong terms against the fergeifulness of some women in adopting a role of character which necessarily compelled them to unsex themselves. This she considered degrating to the female character, for nothing was so beautiful in the eyes of men as the woman who was pure, virtuous and modest. The reason why women were noneuties was, imperfection in their education. But she believed that to we man was due the elevation of society to its present status. In no relation did woman exhibit nor unfluence in so great a degree as at her home. No mere beautiful creature could be imagined than the mother who devoted her best powers of mind to the careful training and education of her little children. It was in the performance of domestic duties that woman shone with the greatest brilliancy and did best the work Providence assigned her. She once knew a gentleman who was forced, besides carning twenty dollars a week for the support of his ismily, to remain at home to watch over his seven children while their mother was trying to "spout" at "womans' rights" meetings. It was much better to stay at home and do things which one might be able to do than to leave home and try to do things which it was certainly foolish to attempt. Woman's sphere was to scatter bright smiles around at home, to speak kind words to all who needed them, to plot and plan and do kind deeds which those whom they benefited should remember with grateful feelings and always associate with the home whence they came. And there was another mission for woman, seldom, indeed, undertaken by her, though by her especially should it be. It was to help, to soothe, to raise up her poor fallen sisters. It was a common thing to say that women have been betrayed by men, that men were the cause of the ruin of all the woman's love and labor, better suited to them than the false a

Lecture by Mr. William Anderson. The first of a course of lectures, given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, was delivered last evening by Mr. William Anderson. The lecture during the ensuing year. The object of this fraterrity is to succor the indigent French
families of New York and its vicinity. The
proceedings commenced by Mr. F. Coudert reading for the members assembled the receipts the
extensive its indicated Mr. Chauncy M.
commenced by Mr. F. Coudert reading for the members assembled the receipts the
extension from its funds during the past year and the
substantial aid in coal, food, clothing, &c., attests
more eloquently than can vague words the utility of
such a confraterality. Over two hundred familiesall French—can attest how desirable it is that
every nationality should form similar reunions,
as also can a vast number of poor urisanstax, finding themselves on the streets without
a cent, were sent back to France; \$17,000 have been
placed in first class securities, also \$7,116 which remain on the books to the credit of the society. The
president then denamided of the andence if it endorsed his conduct during the past year, to which a
unanimous out was given. The same members were
almost all re-elected, with Mr.
Sonator Fenton then introduced Mr. Chauncey M.
Sonator Fenton then introduced Mr.
It was an enthusiastic meeting and t

specimens of humanity, yet excepting Bishop Ashbury and some others, who led a cellbate life for the benefit of mankind. The story of the advent of Blikins' first naby and his being disturbed six times each night was related amid uproarious laughter. A timely allusion to the licentionsness of the present age was followed by some sensible observations upon how to deal with Mormonism and the vexed question of divorce and the inequalities of legislation upon this subject in the respective States. He attributed most of the unhappiness in wedded life to ignorance of physiological laws; to the contracting of alliances from self-six considerations; to the voluptions style of living practiced by the ton ton, and particularly to the absence of religious principle.

The lecturer proceeded to give a number of valuable practical suggestions to young men and women respecting the choice of a companion, such as the importance of a healthy organization and adaptation of temperament and mental constitution. He advised the young ladies to not throw themselves away upon spooney young men, with no snap or genuine imanhood; so shiftless that they found it much easier to get married than to get the furniture, and, when it came to bread and butter, had to fall back upon the old folks. Young men were to be shunned by the fair sex as they would recoil from a serpent. On the other hand, young men were advised to avoid the sentimental, indoient, unpractical "girl of the period," who knew nothing about the duties which every true woman would be expected to perform in taking care of her house and husband; and net to get entrapped in Cupid's meshes until they had acquired either a good education or a mechanical trade, which would make them feel self-reliant and independent. Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the important matter of "how the question should be expected to perform in taking care of her house and husband; and net to get entrapped in Cupid's meshes until they had acquired either a good education or a mechanical

ROME.

Lecture by Mr. J. W. Gerard.

"Rome, Ancient and Modern," was the subject of Mr. J. W. Gerard's discourse last evening before the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christion Asso clation. The speaker began by describing the locality of Rome and its general outward appear ance. Two of the seven hills upon which the city is built, he explained, are very precipitous, and from a lofty rock on one of these the ancient Romans used to dash their prisoners, who were invaribly crushed upon the rocks beneath. This was the mode of capital punishment then in vogue in that city. In speaking of the carry history of this city he remarked that it was founded, or rather settled, like Texas, by men exclusively, and these, too, of the very worst character. A few years ago, whenever a man committed any kind of rascality in this part of the country, he immediately "set out" for Texas, which was for many years the refuge of all outlaws, and the same was said of early Rome. The little device or subterfuge adopted by the Roman Emperor to steal the wives of a neighboring people to prevent the city from becoming depopulated was explained in a very humorous way, and when the speaker told how that, when the Sabines declared war upon the Romans for this piece of grand larceny, and appeared before the city to demand their women back again, the women went out and threw themselves between the enraged varriors and advised their former lords to go home and let them alone, as they were very well pleased with the rascally chaps who assisted to make up the andience tossed their heads about, while their pretty little yes sparked and danced in a most approving manner of the conduct of these strong-minded sabine amazons.

The speaker presented several maps and engravant. ance. Two of the seven hills upon which the

amazons.

The speaker presented several maps and engravings to illustrate the many ruins of the seven hilled city, which are now and for ages have been the great wonder of travellers from every part of the world.

FRAUDS IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Annulment of the Contract to Furnish Stamped Envelopes—Its Transfer from the Lowest to One of the Highest Bidders—Energetic Pro-

test by the Late Centracters.

Washingron, Oct. 30, 1870.

The ninth paragraph of the law of Congress making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and approved July 11, 1870, is as follows:-

1871, and approved July 11, 1870, is as follows:

For postage stamps and envelopes, the hundred and twenty thousand oblars; provided that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for stamped envelopes beyond a temporary supply sufficient for use till the 18t day of Gotober set, except to carry out contracts hereafter to be made with the lowest bidder, scoording to law, upon samples to be furnished by the rostmester deneral.

The history of this five hundred thousand dollar paragraph is interesting, for unless appearances are very decomptive it will got Postmaster Canaral Uses.

paragraph is interesting, for unless appearances are very deceptive it will get Postmaster General Gres-well into serious trouble.

Bome time last spring the Postmaster General advartised for proposals to furnish his department with stamped envelopes, such as he proposed to sell to letter writers throughout the country, with or without the purchaser's business cards gratuitously printed thereon, as might be desired. The lowest bidders were Mossra. Berlin & Jones, of New York, a highly respectable and, I understand, a responsible firm.

sponsible firm.
Postmaster General Creswell, however, refused, for some reason that was deemed wholly inadequate by Congress, to award the contract to the lowest bidder, but gave it to one Reay, also of New York,

who was the fifth, I think, from the lowest. At any rate, when the matter was brought to the attention of Congress the appropriation to pay fer the envelopes, or business cards, was fatly refused; and Mr. Creswell was lerced by the special enactment above queted to make a new contract with the lowest bidder, and to purchase of no one cise.

Accordingly, he again advertised for proposals. The lewest bidders the next time were Massra. The lewest bidders the next time were Massra. Dempsey & O'Toole, whese manufactory is in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the contract was awarded them. The firm gave \$250,000 bonds for the faithful fulfilment of their contract and expended some \$40,000 in preparations of machinery, &c. They now allege that they were both ready and willing to furnish any quantity of stamped envelopes according to agreement, but that Mr. Oreswell annulled their contract a few days ago, without sufficient canee, and made snother with his favorite, Reay, who most certainly was not the lowest bidder.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

was not the lowest budder.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

A Congressional investigating committee is inevitable. The law of Congress is imperative. It requires the Postmaster General to purchase stamped envelopes of the lowest bidder and of no one eise. It appears that Mr. Creswell has seen fit to disregard it. How he will extricate himself remains to be seen. If he would pay more attention to the postal service and less to the wholesale and retail stationery trade, or general business card printing, it would be better for himself and all concerned.

A PROTEST.

The following protest has been filed in the Post Office Department by Messirs. Dempsey & O'Toole, the lowest bidders at the last letting:—

Washington, D. C. Got. 21, 1870.

Office Department by Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole, the lowest bidders at the last letting:

Washington, D. C., Got. II, 1870.

Siz.—Reing advised that in addition to the verbal remonstrance heretofore made some more formal protest should be presented to the department more formal protest should be made to the department of the lower of the little of the lower of the little of the lower of the little of the l

with the intent of obtaining a pretent for annuling the same contract with the undersigned, in order that the same might be given to one George H. Reay at an excribiani rate, without conforming to the requirement of the law that contracts should only be awarded to the lowest bidder, after due advertisement for proposals.

They will show by the testimony of twenty-one disinterested witnesses, familiar with the husiness provided to be done in and by said contract, that the factory, machinery, buildings and applicances provided by the undersigned, in the city of fivocity. A. L., for executing the work under selection of the contract with the present most, before an analysis are received and an experiment in good condition and amply sufficient and more quarternal in good condition and amply sufficient and more quarterials stiputated to be manufactured and preparation of all materials stiputated to be manufactured and preparation of all materials stiputated to be manufactured and preparation of all materials stiputated to be manufactured and preparation of all materials stiputated to be manufactured and preparation of all materials stiputated to be manufactured and preparation of all materials stiputated to be manufactured and preparation of all materials stiputated to the manufacture and preparation of all materials ship the fact that the statement made by D. H. Boyd, bearing the caption of the United States Postage Stamp Agency, New York, and the statement of George Watkins, now in the employ of George H. Reay, hereinafter mentioned, and upon which the department professes to have founded its action, as stated in a communication from the Postmaster General, outrary to law, assumed to make a contract with Mr. George H. Reay to manufacture and furnish.

That the said George H. Reay was one of the bidders at the time the said contract with the undersigned, and contract with Mr. George H. Reay was one of the bidders at the time the said contract with a saw awarded to the undersigned, on the said contract of the saw aw

NEWARK'S GAY DECEIVERS.

In the matter of extraordinary phases of social depravity the city of Newark, N. J., can well hold its own with any municipality in the United States Especially does the fact stand out in bold relief against the boasted morality and high religiou status claimed for the place. The Overseer of the Poor is continually kept busy prosecuting "naughty, naughty men," was seek to throw the burden of their unlawful progeny on the city. yesterday, through the strong arm of the law, two such characters were brought up with what is some-times called the round turn. Some four years ago Harbara Lovett, a rather interesting Harbara Lovett, a rather interesting female of twenty-one, was deserted by her husband. He went she knew not whither, and supposing him dead she received lately the attentions of one John Blakely, from whom she concealed the fact that she had been married once already. She and John were soon to be married, when, lo and behold, who should turn up but Lovett himself. Lake a true philosopher, however, he resolved not to interiere, and assured his wife that he was going of, and would, to her at least, be dead indeed henceforth. He accordingly departed, but John Blakely now declined to have anything further to do with the woman. She was about to become a mother, and John even refused to help her out of her trouble. He was arrested and held for twenty-four hours under lock and key. By yesterday afternoon he came to the conclusion that liberty was worth even the trouble of helplessness.

Another gay deceiver is Henry Mulvaney, employed in the Zinc Works. Henry got a girl named Mary Smith in trouble like unto that of Barbara, and Overseer Smith, fearing that the infantile result might become chargeable to the town, caused his arrest. Henry was given his choice of three things, namely, go to jail, sive \$500 security, or marry the air. At first he said he would rot before he would do the latter, on the ground that she was "soft-headed," but a day and a night in the ceils effected an entire change in his resolution, and at noon yesterday he and Mary ceased to be twain, and were made one flesh by Justice Dean in the Police Court. twenty-one, was deserted by her husband. He went

Some twelve months ago a meeting of the residents

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

belonging to the east side of the town was held in Yorkville, when it was decided to have a boulevard on that side of the city. All necessary arrangements having been made it was laid before the Legislature during the summer of 1869, and after some deliberation by that body it was finally passed by them and recommended as being highly beneficial to the im-provement of that part of the city. But why has not something been done towards carrying out this work? It is but very seldom that the east side of the town has anything done towards improving property, while on the other side of the city we see boulevard after boulevars being constructed. Property on the cast side year after year has had to "drag its slow length slong." It made but very little difference how property would rise and fall in the real estate is other parts of the city, east side preparty would always remain-the same, nothing ever having been done to improve it. But there is now a good chance and it should not be lest. No maps have been drawn up for it, but the original plan was for it to commence at Fifty-seventh street and run up through avenue A as far as Eighty-sixth Street, of even Ninety-second, where it can take a turn and be brought over towards Fifth avenue, which will make a splendid drive. Avenue A contains but few obstructions in the way of houses, as it is now open only from Seventy-ninth to Kinsty-second street, and does not contain more than a dozen nouse, and these being all private residences little trouble would be experienced with the owners should they have to move them a little, and for which they would be amply repaid. As the contract for justing the sewer in this avenue is to be given out during the coming week let something be done at the same time towards carrying out this more, whereby it will be shown that there is an east py well as a west side of the city. perty, while on the other side of the city we see

THE ROOSTERS' ARENA.

Prospect of the Coming Cooking Season Throughout the Country-Names of Prominent Breeders and What They Have Been Doing-Plenty of Fight ing This Season.

The present "cocking season," which will be for-

mally ushered in on the night of November 24, pronises to be quite as brilliant as any ever be known in this country. Aircasty some thaif dezen single fights and one main of five fights have taken single fights and one main of five fights have taken place in Brooklyn. Westchester and the vicinity of Jorsey City, nearly all ef which, however, were between cooks of last year's breeding, this year's stock being, as a general thing, still too young to wear the steel. The great impetus given to the sport during the last two or three years by the attendance at the pit of many persons of wealth and high standing in society has caused the old breeders in every part of the country, and New York and in every part of the country, and New York and vicinity in particular, to enter, "soul and body," into the business, and the result is that as large and, as fine a stock of the feathered gladiators has been produced as ever entered an arens. Many of the gentlemen who had good stock last year have continued to breed from the same this season; some have crossed a number of the most choice and favorite strains to be had, while others have imported foreign stock—principally English—which they have either bred from pure stock or crossed with well known demestic strains. Never before was there such universal interest taken in the sport. From the Rio Grande to the St. Lawrence the same great scutivity in every part of the country, and New York and Grande to the St. Lawrence the same great activity seems to prevail, and already several heavy mains are being negotiated between parties in different sections of the country. As far as preventing this sort of sport is concerned Mr. Bergh and his numerous corps of deputies may as well throw up the sponge first as last; for, perond causing a little in-convenience and annoyance to those who frequent and participate in the enjoyment, they will never accomplish anything. Cook fighting never was carried on more extensively in and around New Tork city than since the creation of the very society of which these gentlemen are the representatives. It is a sport that always has and always will be induiged in, no matter what laws are enacted for its prevention; consequently the sooner Mr. Bergh ceases to trouble himself about it the more time he will have to prosecute those brutes in human form who

to trouble himself about it the more time he will have to prosecute those brutes in human form who are daily to be seen abusing and malifreating the frames of horses which are made to perambulate the streets of this and other cities of the States, dragging after them overloaded carts, drays and cars.

At the very top of the pile of breeders of game fowls in this part of the country stands Samuel Mitchell and friend, of East New York, L. L. Those gentlemen have long been proverbial for the fine fowls raised by them, than which none better ever flapped a wing. During the spring and summer they have raised about thirty stags each, some of which are from an English Derby cook and hens of the Heathwood, Alabama and Old White Hen strains, others from a couple of imported English hens and cooks of their own breeding, and others again from the cooks last and the lens first mentioned. Most of these stags are blue-reds; some are blue brass backs, some white brass backs, some white brass backs, some salmon pyles, and a few are black-red, but all are beautiful, and, what is more, are, if possible, much better than they look. Mr. Mitchell has also a few black brass backs bred from a black sen of the Censor' strain, and a black-red iteatiswood cook. These gentlemen always make it a point to raise large fowls, and this season they can show more heavy weights than any one else about here, very many of their stags, even at this early day, pulling the scales at five pounds. As has been frequently stated in these columns, Mr. Mitchell and friend neither fight nor sell wher flowls, but breat them for their own amusements.

Eugene Hall, of Middle Village, has raised some very fine fowls this season. They are from the Nilger, ""Harry Haskel," "Dusty Miller" and "Gelary" strains. If any one expects to whip these hirds they must put against them as good and as game chickens as ever were a gar, and if they get away with them then it will be by a scratch, for they are fighters of no ordinary abolity.

"Billy" Brown has raised some slash

some of the old Heathwood stock, crossed with the "Starch House" fowls of Philadelphia. Look out for them.

Andrew Eldridge, of Mott Haven, has raised about seventy stags of the "Jackson tassels" and the "starch House" strains. They have proven themselves hard hitters, slashing cutters and late stayers.

Ex-Governor V., of Alabama, now residing at East New York, L. L., has about thirty stags from some very choice old hens and a pure Derby cock. There are none better, and the Governor breeds them purely for his own amusement.

Mr. Ludlow, of Union Hill, N. J., has been breeding rather extensively thus season. His fowls have an excellent reputation.

Ed. Mackey, of Jersey City, has raised a large stock. They are said to be very good.

Billy Flackey, of Newark, has also been in the business rather extensively this season. He is an old fighter and ought to have good fowls.

John Mulholland, of this city, has not been idle during the spring and summer. He has a large stock of good stags, who will measure heels this winter with any person disposing to try them for "stamps."

James Gittings, of Brooklyn, has a large stock which will soon be ready for the pit.

Jimmy Doran, of this city, has been breeding extensively this season. His fowls are said to be A No. 1.

Besides these hosts of other gentlemen have raised

Besides these hosts of other gentlemen have raised large stocks which are designed for the pit, where they are expected to "get away?" with their oppo-nents and win lots of greenbacks for their owners.

OBITUARY.

J. Wilson Shaffer. A telegram from Salt Lake City announces the death in that place, on yesterday, of Colonel J. Wilson Shaffer, Governor of Utah Territory. The cause of his death was consumption, from which he has suffered for a long while. Governor Shaffer was a native of Illinois, and for many years a resident of Freeport, which city owes much of its present prosperity to his industry, enterprise and energy. A man of quick impulses, it was but natural that at the outbreak of the rebellion he should be one of the first in his section of the State to respond to President Lincoln's dall for volunteers. He received a commission in an lilinois regiment, in which he soon became noted for his dash and courage. Had he remained with his regiment he would undoubtedly have attained a high command; but in 1852 he accepted a position on General Butler's staff, and soon became one of that commander's most trusted and efficient aids. In July last Colonel Shafer was appointed Governor of Utah, and immediately entered upon the futies of his odice. His administration has been marked by its energy, and at the time of his death the Governor was fast bringing the Mormons to understand that the rule of Brigham Toung was to be overthrown, and that the laws of the United States could be enforced even among the Saints. Had he lived a few months longer the entire social economy of Utah would have been changed, or else a conflict between the Mormon and federal authorities would have arisen. quick impulses, it was but natural that at the out-

A NATIONAL BANK STAMPED.

A burglar paid a visit to the Stissing National Bank at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, a few days age. There was a bran new safe of twelve tons weight in the place which the burglar "went for." He tried to blow it open, but the safe wouldn't "be blowed" and stuck to its inner doors safely, alblowed" and stuck to its inner doors safely, although the outer door gave way. The bugglar
looked round and saw \$400 worth of revenue stamps,
which he pocketed. Mr. Fred Bostwick, the cashier,
came along as usual the following morning and discovered that somebody had been there "since he'd
been gone" and that that somebody had got in
through the front window. The bank felks cordially
invite the burglar to call and see them again, as they
have made nome special arrangements to give him a
warm and special recoption.

CUBIQUE CAUSE FOR SUICIDE.

A Man Hangs Himself Because His Wife Re-

A Man Hangs Himself Because His Wife Reafuse to Cook Matten for Support.

[From the Ottaws (III.) Evening Star.]

Joseph Brosseau, a French Canadian, aged fifty, five, came home or Saturday night about half-past nine o'clock, bringing with him a leg of matten, a portion of which he asked his wife to cook for his support. She rafused, saying that the fire was out, but added that tee, with bread and butter, was at his disposal. This reception seemed to affect him badly, and he muttered works which were soon to be verified in a terribly tragic manner. "Fill eat no more of your food," said he, as he prepared for bed. He said his prayers and lay down, his wife shortly after joining him. Mrs. Brosseau states that she awake at finding herself alone in the room. She went to the kitchen, which leads of from the bedroom, and found the door obstructed. Becoming alarmed she searched the bedroom and passages, but seeing no signs of her humband, returned to the kitchen door, and forcing it with all her might, managed to squeeze herself in. Imagine the poor woman's terror at finding that the obstruction was neither more nor less than the dead body of her husband, which hung by the neck to a small hook cless to the deor. She raised an alarm, the neighborhood ran in, and the bedy was out down, but hig was extincts.